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A SHORT GRAMMAR FOR THE
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A SHORT
GRAMMAR

FOR THE
English Tongue :

For the Use of
English Schools.

Dedicated to the Honourable Society for
Propagating Christian Knowledge.

By **WILLIAM TURNER, M. A.**
Master of the Free-School at Stamford
in *Lincolnshire.*

L O N D O N,

Printed and Sold by **J. Downing** in *Bar-*
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A SHORT
GRAMMAR
FOR THE
English Tongue.

Of Letters.

Capital or Great Letters.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V
W X Y Z.

Small Letters.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z.

Capital Letters are used to begin the first Word of a Sentence and Verse; Proper Names, Titles of Honour, Names of Offices, Arts and Trades; as *John, London, Queen, Lord, Captain, Preacher, Merchant.* And also remarkable Words in the Body of Sentences.

The Pronoun *I*, and the Interjection *O*, are always written with capital Letters.

Capital Letters are used also in Inscriptions; and instead of Figures to express Numbers; as in the Table following.

One	1.	I.	nineteen	19.	XIX.
two	2.	II.	twenty	20.	XX.
three	3.	III.	thirty	30.	XXX.
four	4.	IV.	forty	40.	XL.
five	5.	V.	fifty	50.	L.
six	6.	VI.	sixty	60.	LX.
seven	7.	VII.	seventy	70.	LXX.
eight	8.	VIII.	eighty	80.	LXXX.
nine	9.	IX.	ninety	90.	XC.
ten	10.	X.	an hund.	100.	C.
eleven	11.	XI.	two hund.	200.	CC.
twelve	12.	XII.	three hund.	300.	CCC.
thirteen	13.	XIII.	four hun- } dred. }	400.	{CCCC: {CD.
fourteen	14.	XIV.	five hund.	500.	D.
fifteen	15.	XV.	six hund.	600.	DC.
sixteen	16.	XVI.	a thousand.	1000.	M.
seventeen	17.	XVII.			
eighteen	18.	XVIII.			

A lesser Number standing behind a greater abates from it; as IV is V abating I; IX is X abating I; &c.

The long *f* is never used to end a Word.

The Letters are divided into Vowels and Consonants.

A Vowel is a Letter that makes a full and perfect Sound by it self.

Vowel signifies a *sounding Letter*.

Consonant is a Letter that sounds with a Vowel.

There are five Vowels, *A, E, I, O, U*; and all the other Letters are Consonants; only *y* and *w* are often used as Vowels for *i* and *u*.

Of the Consonants some are Mutes (*i. e.* dumb Letters), namely, *b, c, d, g, h, k, p, q, t*; some Semi-vowels (or Half-vowels), viz. *l, m, n, r, s, x*.

L, m, n, r, are also called Liquids.

¶ Mutes cannot sound without a Vowel before or after them; as *ba, be, bi, ab, eb, ib*, &c. But Semi-vowels have a certain

LETTERS.

certain Sound of their own without any of the Vowels.

¶ Semi-vowels have a kind of short Vowel included in them, the Sound whereof is different from all the five, but seems to come nearest to the Sound of *u* short indistinctly pronounced before the Consonant, as may be observ'd in such latter Syllables as have only the Sound of the Semi-vowel (their own Vowel being cut off) as in *a-bl'*, *ax-l'*, *e-v'l*, *lea-v'n*, *less'n*, *a-cr'*, *lu-cr'*; which are pronounced almost as if writton, *a-l-l'*, *ax-ül*, *e-vül*, *lea-rün*, *less-ün*, *a-cür*, *lu-cür*. *

J and *x* are double Consonants, (i. e. two in one), the former being equivalent to *dzy*, and the latter to *cs*.

W and *y*, tho' reputed Consonants, are really no more than Vowels swiftly sounded. For *way* (for instance) is only *oo-ay*, the former Syllable being rapidly pronounced; and *your* is only *ee-our*, or *e-our*, as it was also written formerly. And it is observable that the Diphthong *oo* and the Consonant *w*, the Diphthong *ee* and the Vowel *y*, are form'd in the same manner.

F and *v* are generally reckon'd amongst the Mutes, whether rightly or not, I think it is not worth while to dispute.

¶ Vowels are all form'd with the Mouth open, and without any Motion of the Lips; only *a* brings the Lips together at each Corner of the Mouth.

¶ Consonants (excepting the Aspiration *h*) are only various Stops of the Breath by the Lips or Tongue. *B*, *p*, *m*, *w*, *f*, and *v*, are formed by stopping of the Breath with the Lips. *B*, *p*, *m*, shut the Lips close; *w* shuts them only at each Corner of the Mouth; *f* and *v* bring the lower Lip to

* *Qui nescit, quid sit esse semivocalem, ex nostrâ linguâ facillè poterit discere: ipsa enim litera l quandam quasi Vocale in se videtur continere, ita ut juncta Muta sine Vocali sonum faciat; ut, abl, stabl, fabl, &c. quæ nos scribimus cum e in fine vulgò, able, stable, fable: Sed certè illud e — nequicquam sonat. Alij scribunt, abil, stabil, fabul. — Sed nequicquam proficiunt. Nam consideratius auscultanti, nec i nec u est, sed tinnitus quidam Vocalis naturam habens, quæ naturaliter his Liquidis inest. See Ven. Johnson's Engl. Gram. p. 46.*

the upper Teeth. The rest are formed by stopping with the Tongue. Stopping with the Tip of the Tongue above the upper Teeth forms *t*; between the Teeth *th*. Stopping with the fore Part of the Tongue at the foremost Part of the Palate forms *d, n, l, m* and *z*; at the Middle of the Palate *r*. Stopping with the Middle of the Tongue at the Middle of the Palate forms *y* (as also the Diphthong *ee*); with the hinder Part of the Tongue at the hinder Part of the Palate *h, c*, and *g* hard. Again, *t, d, n, k, g, s*, stop close; *l*, lets some Part of the Breath pass at each Side; *y*, in the Middle; *r, s, z*, and *th*, let the Breath percolate between.

Of Words in General.

Words are { 1. Primitive, or Derivative,
2. Simple, or Compound.

A Primitive is a Word not derived.

A Derivative is a Word derived from another; as *Manly, Goodness, Lower*, from *Man, Good, Love*.

A Simple Word is a Word not compounded.

A Compound is a Word made up of two; as *Mankind*, of *Man* and *Kind*.

There are a Sort of Half-compounds, when two Words are tack'd together by a short line (which is call'd a *Hyphen*) thus; *self-love, short-lived, sun-shine*.

Of the Kinds of Words.

There are eight Kinds of Words, or *Parts of Speech*; Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection. Whereof the four first are declined the four last undeclined.

Of a Noun.

A Noun is the Name of a Thing.

There are two Sorts of Nouns, Substantives and Adjectives.

A Noun Substantive may stand without an Adjective, and may have *a* or *the* before it; as *Man, a Man, the Man*.

A Noun

A Noun Adjective cannot stand without a Substantive: As *good, great, wise*; which must be apply'd to some Substantive signifying a Thing that has these Qualities. As *a good Boy, a great Boy, a wise Man.*

A and *the* are called Articles. *A* (or *an* before a Vowel) signifies as much as the Adjective *one*, and is put for it; as, *a Man*, that is, *one Man*; *an Ass*, i. e. *one Ass*. *The* is a Pronoun, and signifies almost the same with *this* and *these*.

There are two Sorts of Substantives, Common and Proper.

A Noun Substantive Common is the Name of one Kind of Thing, and belongs to all of that Kind: As *Man, City, Land, River, Ship, Mountain.*

A Noun Substantive Proper is the Proper Name of one Individual (i. e. one single Person, Place, or other Thing). As *John, London, England, The Thames, The Britannia, The Alps.*

Numbers.

Nouns are declined with two Numbers; the Singular and the Plural.

The Singular Number speaks of but one; as, *A Stone*: The Plural speaks of more than one; as, *Stones*.

Examples of Declining Nouns.

<i>Singular Number.</i>	<i>A Boy</i>	<i>A Place</i>	<i>A Fish</i>	<i>Man</i>	<i>Life</i>
<i>Plural Number.</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Places</i>	<i>Fishes</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Lives</i>

Of Case.

When a Substantive (Noun or Pronoun) comes before a Verb, it is call'd the *Nominative Case*; when it follows a Verb Active, (without a Preposition before it) it is call'd the *Accusative Case*; when it signifies the Thing spoken to, it is call'd the *Vocative Case*.

¶ In other Languages a Noun is declined with six Cases, The *Nominative, Vocative, Accusative, Genitive, Dative, and Ablative*. But the *English* Noun being the same in all these six Cases, it will be sufficient to decline it in each Number, as above. Nevertheless the Teacher may, if he pleases, let the Scholar decline it with Cases as follows,

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	A Man	Men
Voc.	O Man	O Men
Accus.	A Man	Men
Gen.	Of a Man	Of Men
Dat.	To a Man	To Men
Abl.	With a Man	With Men.

¶ Defective Substantive.

Some want the Plural Number; as *bread, beer, ale, honey, silver, gold, hay, poverty, honesty, righteousness, &c.*

Some want the Singular Number; as *goods, riches, victuals, ashes, cloaths, pains, (i. e. Labour.)*

Declining of Nouns Adjectives.

Note. Adjectives stand most commonly before their Substantives, and are the same in both Numbers,

Singular.	Plural.
A good Boy	Good Boys.
A great Place	Great Places
A small Fish	Small Fishes
A wise Man	Wise Men

Except.

Except. *Enough* makes *enow* in the Plural Number, and stands after the Substantive; as, *wit enough, words enow.*

Adjectives that are Terms of Grammar sometimes take *s* in the Plural Number; and are then set after the Substantive; as, *Nouns Adjectives, Verbs Passives, &c.* Or else are put alone without the Substantive; as, *Substantives, Adjectives, &c.* for *Nouns Substantive, Nouns Adjective.* So likewise *others* for *other Men or things.*

¶ Defective Adjectives.

1. Wanting the Plural Number; *One, a or an* (which are put for *one*) *every, each, much.*

2. Wanting the Singular; *many, few,* and Adjectives of Number above *one*; as, *two, three, four, &c.*

Much is used in the Plural Number with some Substantives wanting the Singular; as, *much riches, pains, ashes, villanals, &c.*

Also *many* is sometimes used with a Singular; as *many a Man.*

Formation of Adjectives.

Adjectives may be formed from Substantives by adding *ly, y, ish, en, some, ful, less*; as, *god-ly, christ-y, fool-ish, earth-en, trouble-some, fruit-ful, fruit-less, from God, christ, fool, earth, trouble, fruit.*

For the Adjective *no* we say *none*, when the Substantive does not follow; *There is none that doth good.*

Comparison.

Adjectives have two Degrees of Comparison, the Comparative and the Superlative.

The Comparative (Word or Degree) is formed by adding *er* to the Positive Word, the Superlative by adding *est.* As, *Hard* is the (a) Positive Word, *Harder* the Comparative,

(s) The Positive Word is that which signifies absolutely without Comparison, being commonly called (tho' improperly) *The Positive Degree.*

Hardest.

Hardest the Superlative. So *Great, greater, greatest; fair, fairer, fairest; kind, kinder, kindest.*

¶ Comparatives and Superlatives may be varied by putting *more* and *most* before the Positive instead of the Termination after it: As, *more hard, for harder; most hard, for hardest.*

Irregular Comparisons.

The Positive.

The Comparative.

The Superlative.

Good

better

best

Bad

worse

worst

Little

less, lesser

least

Much

more

most

Many

more

most

Late

{ later
latter }

{ latest
last }

Some Comparative and Superlative Adjectives are formed from Adverbs, viz.

Before

former

{ formost
first }

Above

over

overmost

Up

upper

uppermost

Beneath

nether

nethermost

Behind

hinder

{ hindermost
hindmost }

Far

further

furthermost

So *inner, innermost, or inmost, from in or inward; outer, outermost, uttermost or utmost, from out or outward; undermost, from under; hithermost from hither.*

Of a Pronoun.

A Pronoun is a Word used instead of a Noun; as instead of my own Name I say *I*, instead of thy Name I say *Thou*: Or else set before a Noun to shew it; as *This Man, that thing.*

PRONOUN.

11

Of these some are Substantives, some Adjectives. The Pronouns Substantive are, *I, thou, he, she, it, who, self.*

The Pronouns Adjective are, *The, this, that, which, what, same, some, my, thy, his, her, its, our, your, their, whose, (a) own.*

Same has always another Pronoun Adjective before it; as *The same, This same, &c.*

That is often used substantively for *that thing*, and *what* for *what thing*.

¶ Mine, thine, ours, yours, hers, theirs, are used instead of *my, thy, our, your, her, their*, when neither a Substantive nor *own* follows; as, *It is mine, A book of thine, A friend of yours, This is hers, &c.*

Who, which, and *that* (for *who* or *which*) are called Relatives, because they refer to something foregoing. Also *he, she,* and *it* are often Relatives.

What is always an Interrogative or Indefinite; and *who, which,* and *whose* are sometimes such.

Interrogatives are Words that ask a Question; and the same are called Indefinites, when they do not ask a Question.

Pronouns are declined with two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural (as Nouns); and also with two Cases.

The declining of the Pronouns Substantives.

Singular Number.

Plural Number.

1 Case.	2 Case.	1 Case.	2 Case.
I	me	we	us
thou	thee	ye, you	you
he	him	they	them
she	her	they	them
it	it	they	them
who	whom	who	whom
self	self	selves	

(a) *Own* seems rather a Noun Adjective, than a Pronoun.

The

The first Case is called the Nominative or direct Case; being the Case that comes before a Verb: The second is the Case govern'd of a Verb Active or Preposition.

When the first Case signifies the Thing spoken to, it is called the *Vocative Case*: as *O Thou*.

Self has always before it a Pronoun Adjective, sometimes with *own*, sometimes without it. As, *my self, my own self, thy self, th.* *Queen her self*. But we say commonly *himself, it self, themselves*; for *his self, it self, their selves*: except *own* be added; for then we say *his own self, its own self, their own selves*.

Of the Declining of Pronouns Adjectives.

Pronouns Adjectives are the same in both Numbers; except *this* and *that*, which make *these* and *those* in the Plural:

Singular.	Plural.
This Man	These Men
That Man	Those Men

¶ The Adverbs *here, there, where*, compounded with Prepositions, are used instead of *this, that*, and *which*, with the same Prepositions. As, *Hereof, thereof, whereof, for of this, of that, of which*. So, *hereby, herein, herewith, hereupon, &c.* for *by this, in this, with this, upon this*.

There are three Persons.

The first Person speaks of it self; as, *I, we, me, us*.

The second Person is spoken to; as, *Thou, you, thee, Sir, Madam, O boys*. And of this Person is every Vocative Case.

The third Person is spoken of; as, *He, she, it, the Queen*. And of this Person are all Nouns and Pronouns.

¶ Except *I* and *Thou*, and Vocative Cases, as before. All the Relatives *who, which, and that* (for *who* or *which*) may be of any Person.

Of a Verb.

A Verb is a Word that signifies *to do, to suffer, or to be*; as, *I love, I am loved, I am, I rejoice.*

To be must be understood here to mean not only bare Existence, but also *To be in some Posture or Circumstance, or some way or other Affected*; as *to sit, to stand, to lie, to want, to know, to desire, to fear, to delight, &c.*

Verbs are declined with Moods, Tenses, Numbers, and Persons.

Moods.

There are five Moods, The Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive, Potential, and Infinitive.

The Indicative Mood affirms or denies positively; as, *I love, I do not love*: Or else asks a Question; as, *Dost thou love?*

The Imperative Mood bids, exhorts, or intreats; as, *Do thou read.*

The Subjunctive Mood depends upon another Verb in the same Sentence, either going before or coming after; as *If ye love me, keep my Commandments*, John 14. 15. And it has always some Conjunction or Adverb before it; as *If, though, since, seeing, because, that, least, when, where*, or the like.

The Potential Mood has before it the Signs, *May, Can, Might, Could, Would, Should, or Had*, [or *would have, or should have*]. As, *I may love, I might love*. And sometimes also a Conjunction or Adverb; as, *That I may love, That I might love.*

The Infinitive Mood has before it the sign *To*; as, *To love, to teach*. And it has neither Number nor Person.

Tenses.

There are six Tenses (or Times); the Present Tense, the first Preter [or Preterit], the Preterperfect, the Plusquam-preterit [or Preterpluperfect], the Future, and the Future-perfect.

perfect. Which are distinguish'd chiefly by their different Signs, *Do, did, have, had, shall or will, &c.*

Note. *Do, have, shall, will, can, may*, which are used for Signs of Tenses and Moods, are themselves Verbs of the Present Tense; and *Did, had, should, would, could, might*, are the Preter Tenses of them.

¶ The different Use of *shall* and *will*.

1. *Will* in the first Person always signifies Purpose and Intention; but in the second and third it most commonly signifies no more than bare Event: As, *Thou wilt repent it, He will hear*, [i. e. *it will so come to pass, that, &c.*]

2. *Shall* in the first Person signifies bare Event; as, *I shall know*, i. e. *it will so come to pass*. But in the second and third Person it implies a Promise, Threatning, Permission, Command or Prohibition: As *Thou shalt go*, [i. e. *I will and command it, or I give thee leave.*] *Thou shalt be rewarded*, [i. e. *I promise or threaten that thou shalt, &c.*]

3. In the Subjunctive Mood *shall* signifies only bare Event in all Persons.

The Import of each Tense is as follows.

The Present	} Tense speaks of Time now	{ Present.
The Preterperfect		{ Past.
The Future		{ Future.

The first Preter Tense refers to some past Time, importing either a Thing's being Present and Unfinish'd then, as the Preterimperfect in Latin; as, *I writ*, [*was writing*] *then*, *scribam*: Or else it's being finish'd then, as the Preterperfect in Latin; as *I writ it then*, *scripsi*.

The Plusquamperfect refers also to a former Time, and imports a Thing's being past at or before that Time: As, *I had written it*, [i. e. *before that Time.*]

The Future Perfect imports a Thing's being past or finish'd at some future Time.

But in the Subjunctive and Potential Moods,

The Present Tense often speaks of Future Time.

The First Preter Tense often respects the Present Time, when it either supposes or wishes, or else depends upon another Verb that does so. As *If ye loved me, ye would rejoice*, John 14. 28. *O that they were wise, that they understood this, that they would consider their latter End*, Deut. 32. 29.

*For if in such a Strait I should not speak,
My Heart distended with my Grief would break.*
Blackmore, Job. p. 56.

In which Case therefore I think it should be called the *second Present Tense*.

The Plusquampræterit in the Potential Mood, as also in the Subjunctive when it supposes or wishes, either refers to the time Present; as, *If it were not so, I would have told you,* John 14. 2. *If thou hadst known in this thy day the things which belong to thy Peace,* Luke 19. 42.

*Your Silence would your Wisdom best have shown,
That still had kept your Ignorance unknown.*
Blackmore, Job. p. 53.

Or else it refers to some certain Time past; as the First Præter Tense; as, *Which none of the Princes of this World knew: for had they known it, they would not have crucified the Lord of Glory,* 1 Cor. 2. 8.

Lord, if thou hadst been here, my Brother had not died, John 11. 21.

Number and Person.

Verbs have two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural; and three Persons in each Number: the First speaks of it self; as, *I love, We love*: the Second is spoken to; as *Thou lovest, You love*: the Third is spoken of; as *He loves, They love*, as in the Pronoun.

Of the Nominative Case to the Word.

The Substantive (Noun or Pronoun) that stands before the Verb, and answers to the Question *who* or *what*, is called the *Nominative Case*.

The Nominative Case to the first Person is always *I* or *We*, to the Second Person *Thou* or *You* [ye], to the Third Person *He, she, it, they*, or any other Pronoun or Noun Substantive.

When *It* stands before a Verb, it is not a Sign, as some call it, but the Nominative Case to it, signifying as much as *This*, *This thing*, or *The thing* : As Gen. 6. 6. *It repented the Lord that he had made Man, and it grieved him at his Heart*, i. e. *This thing*, to wit, that he had made Man, repented the Lord, and *this* grieved him at his Heart.

In such Expressions as these, *It thunders*, *It rains*, *It freezes*, &c. *It* signifies *The thing* indefinitely. As *It thunders*, i. e. *The thing* (whatever it be, whether the Air, the Cloud, or, if you will, the Thunder *thunders*. Sometimes *It* is put for *The time*, as when we say, *It is early*, *It grows late*, *It is almost Night*, or the like.

A Verb is declined in two Forms or Voices, the Active and the Passive, as in the following Example.

The Active Voice.

The Passive Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Singular:

I love, or I do love.

I am (a)

Thou lovest, or dost love.

Thou art

He loves (loveth), or doth love.

He is

{ loved.

Plural.

Plural.

We love, or do love.

We are

You (ye) love, or do love.

You (ye) are

They love, or do love.

They are

{ loved.

(a) When the Doer is not express'd after the Verb Passive, the Present Tense commonly signifies a Thing past ; as *The book is read*, *The work is done*, i. e. *is finish'd and past*.

First Preter Tense.

Singular:

I loved, or did love. (b)
 Thou lovedst, or didst love.
 He loved, or did love.

Plural.

We lov'd, or did love.
 You lov'd, or did love.
 They lov'd, or did love.

Singular:

I was (c)
 Thou wast (wert)
 He was } loved.

Plural.

We were
 You (ye) were
 They were } lov'd.

Preter-perfect Tense.

Singular:

I have lov'd.
 Thou hast lov'd.
 He has (hath) lov'd.

Plural.

We have lov'd.
 You have lov'd.
 They have lov'd.

Singular:

I have been
 Thou hast been
 He has been } lov'd.

Plural.

We have been
 You have been
 They have been } lov'd.

Plusquam-preteritis (or Preterpluperfect) Tense.

Singular:

I had lov'd.
 Thou hadst lov'd.
 He had lov'd.

Plural.

We had lov'd.
 You had lov'd.
 They had lov'd.

Singular:

I had been
 Thou hadst been
 He had been } lov'd.

Plural.

We had been
 You had been
 They had been } lov'd.

Future Tense.

Singular:

I shall, or will love. (d)
 Thou shalt, or wilt love.
 He shall, or will love.

Singular:

I shall, or will be (e)
 Thou shalt, or wilt be
 He shall, or will be } loved.

(b) In Latin, *Amabam*, or *Amavi*. (c) In Latin, *Amabar*, or *Amatus sum*. (d) Latin, *Amabo*, *Amavero*, or *Amaturus sum*. See Exercises to the Accidence, pag. 10. (e) Lat. *Amatus ero*.

<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
We shall, or will love.	I	We shall, or will be	loved.
You shall, or will love.		You shall, or will be	
They shall, or will love.		They shall, or will be	

Future-perfect Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>	
I shall have loved. (f)	I	I shall have been	loved.
Thou wilt have lov'd.		Thou wilt have been	
He will have lov'd.		He will have been	

<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
We shall have	} lov'd.	We shall have been	} loved.
You will have		You will have been	
They will have		They will have been	

¶ A Verb may be declined also interrogatively in this Mood thus:

Active Voice.		Passive Voice.	
Present Tense.			
Do I love ?	I	Am I loved ?	I
Dost thou love ?	thou	Art thou loved ?	thou
or lovest thou ?		Is he loved ?	he
Does he love ?	he	Are we loved ?	we
Do we love ?	we	Are you loved ?	you
Do you love ?	you	Are they loved ?	they
Do they love ?	they		

And so in the rest.

Likewise with the Adverb *not*.

Do not I love ? or,	I	Am not I loved ? or,	I
Do I not love ?		Am I not lov'd ?	
Dost not thou love ? &c.		Art not thou lov'd ? &c.	

¶ A Verb may be varied in all Tenses by the Participle in *ing* with the Verb *am*, when the Continuation of a thing is signified : As,

I am reading,	} for	I read.
Thou art reading,		Thou readest.
He is reading,		He reads.
We are reading,		We read.
You are reading,		You read.
They are reading,	3	They read.

I was reading,
I have been reading,
I had been reading,
I shall be reading,

} for { I did read;
I have read.
I had read.
I shall read.

So likewise in the **Passive Voice**; *The House is building.*
The Trees are setting. Where there seems to be an Ellipsis
or Omission of the Preposition *In*, which might be supply'd
thus; *The House is in building*, or, *in the building*, &c.

Active Voice.

Passive Voice.

Imperative Mood.

Singular.

Singular.

Love thou, or do thou love. Be thou loved.

Plural.

Plural.

Love ye, or do ye love. Be ye loved.

Note. The First and Third Persons are now and then used
also in this Mood: as, *Sing we merrily unto God our Strength,*
Psal. 81. 1. Be it so. Know all Men.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Singular.

If I love, or do love. If I am (be) } lov'd.
If thou lovest, or dost love. If thou art (beest) }
If he loves, or doth love. If he is (be) }

Plural.

Plural.

If we love, or do love. If we are (be) } lov'd.
If you love, or do love. If you are (be) }
If they love, or do love. If they are (be) }

First Preter Tense.

Singular.

Singular.

If I loved, or did love. If I were (was) } loved.
If thou lovedst, or didst love. If thou wert (wast) }
If he loved, or did love. If he were (was) }

Active Voice.

Passive Voice.

Plural.

Plural.

If we loved, or did love.
 If you loved, or did love.
 If they loved, or did love.

If we were
 If you were
 If they were } loved.

Preter-perfect Tense.

Singular.

Singular.

If I have loved.
 If thou hast loved.
 If he hath (has) loved.

If I have been
 If thou hast been
 If he hath been } loved.

Plural.

Plural.

If we have loved.
 If you have loved.
 If they have loved.

If we have been
 If you have been
 If they have been } loved.

Plusquam-præterit Tense.

Singular.

Singular.

Seeing { I had loved.
 Thou hadst loved.
 He had loved.

Seeing { I had been
 Thou hadst been
 He had been } loved.

Plural.

Plural.

Seeing { We had loved.
 You had loved.
 They had loved.

Seeing { We had been
 You had been
 They had been } loved.

Active

Active Voice.

Passive Voice.

Future Tense.

Singular.

Singular.

When { I shall love.
Thou shalt love,
He shall love, }

When { I shall be
Thou shalt be
He shall be } loved.

Plural.

Plural.

When { We shall love.
You shall love.
They shall love. }

When { We shall be
You shall be
They shall be } loved.

Future-perfect Tense.

Singular.

Singular.

When { I shall have
Thou shalt have
He shall have } loved.

When { I shall have been
Thou shalt have been
He shall have been } loved.

Plural.

Plural.

When { We shall have
You shall have
They shall have } loved.

When { We shall have been
You shall have been
They shall have been } loved.

Note. *Shall* is often omitted; as, *If he write, If he have written, [for shall write, shall have written.]* And the Present and Preterperfect Tenses are frequently used instead of the Future and Futureperfect; as, *when he writes, when he has written, [for when he shall write, and shall have written.]*

Active Voice.

Passive Voice.

Potential Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Singular.

I may or can love.
 Thou may'st or canst love.
 He may or can love.

I may or can be
 Thou may'st or canst be
 He may or can be } loved.

Plural.

Plural.

We may or can love.
 You may or can love.
 They may or can love.

We may or can be
 You may or can be
 They may or can be } loved.

First Preter Tense.

Singular.

Singular.

I might, could, should,
 or would love. †
 Thou mightest (&c.) love.
 He might (&c.) love.

I might, could, should,
 or would be loved, †
 Thou mightest be loved.
 He might (&c.) be loved.

Plural.

Plural.

We might (&c.) love.
 You might (&c.) love.
 They might (&c.) love.

We might (&c.) be
 You might (&c.) be
 They might (&c.) be } loved.

† Latin, *Amare*, *amare*, or *Amem*, *amem*. See Exercises in the Appendix, pag. 19, and 20.

Active Voice.

Passive Voice.

Præter-perfect Tense.

Singular.

Singular.

I may have loved. (a)	I may have been	} loved.
Thou may'st have loved.	Thou may'st have been	
He may have loved.	He may have been	

Plural.

Plural.

We may have loved.	We may have been	} loved.
You may have loved.	You may have been	
They may have loved.	They may have been	

The Adverb *perhaps* may always be added to this Tense.

Plusquampræteritis (or The second Præter) Tense.

The Signs, *Might have, could have, would have, should have, or Had* [for *Would have, or should have.*]

Singular.

Singular.

I might have, could have, would have, should have, or had loved. (b)	I might have, could have, would have, should have, or had been loved. (b)
Thou might'st have loved.	Thou might'st have been loved.
He might have loved.	He might have been loved.

Plural.

Plural.

We might have loved.	We might have been loved.
You might have loved.	You might have been loved.
They might have loved.	They might have been loved.

(a) Latin, *Amaverim, and Amatus sum.* (b) Lat. *Amavissem, Amatus essem.*

Active Voice.

Passive Voice.

Future Tense.

I should love.

I should be loved, &c.

(a) As in the First Preter Tense. (c)

I should have loved.

Future Perfect Tense.

When I should have loved. When I should have been loved.

As in the Plusquam-preterit. (d)

The Verb may be declined also interrogatively in this Mood thus;

Present Tense.

Singular.

Singular.

Can I love?

Canst thou love?

Can he love?

Can I be loved?

Canst thou be loved?

Can he be loved?

Plural.

Can we love?

Can you love?

Can they love?

Plural.

Can we be loved?

Can you be loved?

Can they be loved?

And so in other Tenses.

Likewise with the Adverb not.

Can not I love?

Canst not thou love?

Can not he love? &c.

Can not I be loved?

Canst not thou be loved?

Can not he be loved? &c.

(c) Latin, *Amavissim*. See Exercises to the Accidence, pag. 24. And sometimes *Amavissim*, *Amavissim*. Ibid. pag. 15, 16, &c.(d) Lat. *Amavissim*. Ibid. pag. 18.

Active

Active Voice.

Passive Voice.

Infinitive Mood.

Present, First Preter, and Future Tense.

To love.

To be loved.

Preterperfect and Plusquam-preterit Tense.

To have loved.

To have been loved.

Participles.

1. **Loving.**

1. **Loved.**

2. **Having loved.**

2. **Being loved.**

3. **Having been loved.**

Nouns Participials.

Loving.

Being loved.

Having loved.

Having been loved.

¶ Nouns Participials are always used like Nouns Substantives in Construction. As *Thinking is not knowing.* Select, Prov. p. 50. *Writing will teach us writing. We learn writing by writing.* So *Of writing, In writing, With writing, &c.* But they may govern a Substantive after them like the Verb; as, *By (a) writing (b) Letters.* See the Syntax, Rule XVII.

¶ The Infinitive Mood is also often put instead of a Noun Substantive; as *To think is not to know.* See the Syntax, Rule XIII. XXI. XXIII.

Of the Declining of the Verb *am*, called the Verb Substantive.

The Declining of the Verb *am* is seen all along in the Passive Voice; where leaving out the Participle *loved*, you will have the declining of this Verb in every Mood and Tense; As, *Indic. Mood, Pres. Tense.* Sing.

Sing. I am, thou art, he is. *Plur.* We are, ye are, they are.

First Preter Tense.

Sing. I was, thou wast (were), he was. *Plur.* We were, &c.

The Substantive coming after the Verb of the Active Voice, and answering to the Question *Whom* or *What*, is call'd *The Accusative Case*. As, *I love thee. I read a book.*

The Substantive which is the Accusative Case after the Verb Active, must be made the Nominative Case before the Passive. As, *I read a book, A book is read by me.*

Such Verbs as do not admit of an Accusative Case after them, are form'd only in the Active Voice, being call'd Verbs *Absolute* or *Neuters*; such as, *I stand, sit, lie, fall, remain, complain, grieve, shine, flourish, swim, walk, live, &c.*

¶ *Note.* Some Verbs Absolute may have after them an Accusative Case of some particular Substantives, and so may also be formed after the same Substantives in the third Person Passive; as, *I live a Life, A Life is lived by me. I go a Journey, A Journey is gone by me. I pass a River, A River is passed by me.*

The Signification of Verbs Absolute is in a manner Passive; and therefore Verbs Absolute and Passive are frequently used for each other: As, *The wood burns, did burn, has burn'd, had burn'd, shall burn*; for *Is burn'd, was burn'd, has been burn'd, &c. I am rejoiced, for I rejoice: I am griev'd, for I grieve: I am laid, for I lie.* Thus the Verb *To go* may be express'd also Passively in the Present and Future Tenses; as *I go, or I am gone; I will go, or I will be gone; Go thou, or Be thou gone; I may go, or I may be gone, &c.*

¶ *Note.* Passive Participles (or Nouns Adjectives) are often formed of Verbs Absolute; as, *come, gone, run, fallen, risen, past, grown, decay'd, stray'd, wither'd, budded, blossom'd, dead, &c.*

Irregular Verbs.

¶ Some Verbs Absolute do commonly take the Passive Form of the Present and Preter Tense instead of the Active: Preter-

Preter-perfect and Plusquam-preterit Tenses, viz. Come, go, run, fall, rise, pass, grow, wither, decay, stray, and the like. As, I am come, Thou art come, He is come; Plur. We, You, They are come: for I have come, Thou hast come, &c. I was come, Thou wert come, He was come; Plur. We, You, They were come: for I had come, Thou hadst come, &c.

¶ The Forming of the Verb come in all Moods and Tenses.

<i>Indicative Mood.</i>	<i>Subjunctive Mood.</i>	<i>Subj. Poten. M.</i>
<i>Tense Present. I come.</i>	<i>If I come.</i>	<i>I may come.</i>
<i>I Preter. I came.</i>	<i>If I came.</i>	<i>I might come.</i>
<i>Preter-perfect. { I am come, or have come.</i>	<i>If I am come, or have come.</i>	<i>I may be come, or have come.</i>
<i>Plusquampr. { I was come, or had come.</i>	<i>If I had come.</i>	<i>I might have come.</i>
<i>Fut. I shall or will come.</i>	<i>If I shall come.</i>	<i>I should come.</i>
<i>Fut. Perf. { I shall be come, or shall have come.</i>	<i>If I shall be come, or shall have come.</i>	<i>If I should be come.</i>

<i>Infinitive Mood. To come.</i>	<i>Participles. Coming.</i>
<i>To have come.</i>	<i>Being come, or having come.</i>

Defective Verbs.

May, can, shall, will, must, durst, and ought are Defective. The Declining of the four first is shewn above in the Declining of Verbs Active and Passive. The last three may be of the Present, Preter, or Future Tense, Indicative or Subjunctive.

Must and Durst are of all Persons: As,
Sing. I must, thou must, he must. Plur. We, you, they must.
Sing.

Sing. I *durst*, *thou durst*, *he durst*; Plur. *We, you, they durst*.

Ought has *oughtest* in the second Person.

Sing. I *ought*, *thou oughtest*, *he ought*; Plur. *We, you, they ought*.

The principal Tenses are the Present, First Preter, and Preter-perfect, through which Verbs may be Form'd in this manner.

Present Tense.	Preter Tense.	Preterperfect Tense.
I love.	I lov'd.	I have lov'd.
I give.	I gave.	I have given.
I see.	I saw.	I have seen.
I take.	I took.	I have taken.
I come.	I came.	{ I am } come. { I have }
I go.	I went.	{ I am } gone. { I have }
I am.	I was.	I have been.

Of the Formation of the First Preter and Preter-perfect Tense.

The First Preter Tense is most commonly form'd of the Present by adding *d*, or *ed*; as, I *love*, I *loved*; I *hear*, I *heard*; I *believe*, I *believed*; I *faint*, I *fainted*.

This Tense is contracted several ways.

1. *E* before *d* is usually cut off, (which is call'd Apostrophus) set over the Gap thus, lov'd, griev'd, fear'd, burn'd. Or else it is omitted without such a Note, and the *d* turn'd into *s* for the better Sound's sake; as *burnt*, *lost*, *mixt*; for *burn'd*,
lov'd,

low'd, mix'd. And if there be any Consonant not necessary to the Sound, it is left out; as *dwell'd, split'd, bless'd, pass'd*; are made *dwelt, split, blest, past.* (b)

2. Diphthongs are often shorten'd, or changed into short Vowels; as *keep, kept*; *sleep, slept*; *creep, crept*; *weep, wept*; *feel, felt*; *deal, dealt*; *dream, dreamt*; *mean, meant*; *leave, left*; *perceiv'd, perceiv'd*; *see, se'd.*

3. *Ed* is often omitted, when the Verb ends with *t* or *d*. As *set, hit, knit, split, cut, put, shut, cast, cost, hurt, burst, shed, spread, shred*; for *sett'd, hitt'd, knitt'd, splitt'd, cutt'd, &c.* And if a long Vowel or Diphthong goes before, it is made short, or chang'd into a short Vowel; as *read, rēd*; *lead, lēd*; *bleed, blēd*; *breed, brēd*; *feed, fēd*; *speed, spēd*; *weed, wēd*; *meet, mēt*; *beat, (a) bēat*; *sweat, swēat*; *shoot, shōt*; *write, (e) wrīt*; *bite, bīt*; *chide, chīd*; *hide, hīd*; *slide, slīd*; *stride, strīd*; *(f) frīd*; *ride, (g) rīd.*

Sometimes *ed* is contracted into *t* only; as *bent, rent, sent, spent, went*, for *bend'd, lend'd, rend'd, send'd, wend'd*, (from the old Word *wend*, i. e. *go*), so *girt, built, gilt, golt*, for *gird'd, build'd, gild'd, gelt'd.*

Notwithstanding in many of these Verbs the uncontracted Word is used also; as *dream'd, bereav'd, splitt'd, knitt'd, hurt'd, shed'd, spread'd, spend'd, weed'd, sweat'd, bit'd, chid'd, hid'd, slid'd, bend'd, rend'd, spend'd, gird'd, guild'd, gelt'd.*

Preter Tenses irregularly form'd.

1. Give makes *gave*; *come, came*; *run, ran*; *ly, lay*; *see, saw*; *fall, fell*; *eat, ate*; *sit, sat*; *make, made*; *have, had*; *bid, bād.*

2. Stand makes *stood*; *take, shake, forsake, make took, shook, forsook*; *speak, (a) spok*; *awake, awoke*; *break, (a) broke*; *steal, stole*; *bear, (a) bore*; *tear, tore*; *wear, wore*; *swear, (a) swore*; *shear, shor*; *abide, abode*; *tread, trod*; *shine, (b) shone*; *smite, smote*; *get, (a) got*; *rise, (c) rose*; *freeze, froze*; *choose (chuse), chose*; *move, move*; *strive, strove*; *drive, drove or drave*; *cleave, cleave or clove*; *thrive, throve, thrive, or thriv'd*; *sell, sold*; *sell, sold.*

(b) *T* is often pronounced, tho' *d* be written; as, for *placed, graced, heaped, washed, wished, waked*, we say, *plac't, grac't, heap't, wash't, &c.* (d) Or *beat*. (e) Or *wrote*. (f) Or *strode*. (g) Antiently *rode*. (a) Also *spake, brake, bare, sware, gat*, are used. (b) Or *shined*. (c) Or *rose*.

3. *Slay* makes *slew* ; *fly*, *flew* ; *draw*, *drew* ; *blow*, *crew*, *grow*, *knew*, *threw* ; *blew*, *crew*, *grew*, *knew*, *threw* ; *hold*, *held*. But *blow'd*, and *crew'd* are also used.

4. *Catch* makes *caught* ; *teach*, *taught* ; *beseech*, *besought* ; *buy*, *bought* ; *seek*, *sought* ; *bring*, *brought* ; *fight*, *fought* ; *think*, *thought* ; *work*, *wrought*. *Bind*, *find*, *grind*, *wind*, *make bound*, *found*, *ground*, *wound*. But *catch'd*, *work'd*, *beseech'd*, and *winded* are used also.

5. *Swim*, *strike*, *stick*, *drink*, *sink*, *stink*, *shrink*, *sting*, *ding*, *cling*, *ring*, *sing*, *spring*, *sting*, *swing*, *wring*, *string*, *changing* &c. into *swam*, *struck*, *stuck*, *drunk*, *sunk*, &c. so *hang* (Absolute), makes *hung* ; *win*, *won*. *Begin* makes *began* or *begun* ; *drink*, *drank* or *drunk* ; *spin*, *spun* or *spinn'd* ; *dig*, *dug* or *digged* ; *swam*, *span*, *sank*, *shrank*, *stank*, *rang*, *sang*, *sprang*, were formerly used, but are now almost obsolete.

Of the Formation of the Preter-perfect Tense.

The Preter-perfect Tense is either the same with the First Preter ; as, *I lov'd*, *I have lov'd* : Or else it ends in *n* ; as, *I have seen*, *given*, *done*, *gone*, (&c.) except *I have come*, and *I have shod* (for *shoo'd*).

The Preter-perfect is the same with the First Preter,

1. When the First Preter ends in *d* or *t* ; as, *lov'd*, *taught*. Excepting these four, *done*, *gone*, *over-flown*, *sitten*.

2. When the First Preter ends in *n*, *m*, *ck*, *nk*, or *ng* ; as, *won*, *swum*, *stuck*, *sunk*, *sung*, and the rest of the 5th Class of irregular Preter Tenses. But *began* is not used in this Tense.

Some have a double Preter-perfect, viz. the same with the First Preter, and also one in *n* ; as, *I have writ* or *written*. So *I have bit*, *hit*, *beat*, *chid*, *bid*, *rid*, *got*, *trud*, *saw'd*, *hew'd*, *shew'd*, *mow'd*, *sow'd*, *snow'd*, *loaded* ; or *I have bitten*, *hitten*, *beaten*, *chidden*, *bidden*, *riden*, *gotten*, *trodden*, *sawn*, *hewn*, *shewn* or *shown*, *mown*, *sown*, *snown*, *laden*. So likewise *I have taken*, *spoken*, *broken*, *stolen*, *barn*, *shorn*, *torn*, *worn*, *sworn*, *clouen*, *woycn*, *chosen*, *frozen* ; or *I have took*, *spoke*, *broke*, *fole*, &c. *I have throve*, *throuen*, or *thriuen*.

I eat makes *I have eaten* or *eat*.

The Preter-perfect in *n* is most commonly form'd from the Present Tense by putting *n* or *en* to it ; as, *give*, *given* ; *lie*, *lien* ; *lay*, *lain* ; *fall*, *fallen* ; unless it ends in *n* already ; as,

I run, I have run. D and t before *en* are doubled; as, *smitten, fitten, bidden.*

Only these thirteen are form'd from the Preter Tense, *spoken, broken, stolen, bôrn, sôrn, tôrn, swôrn, wôrn, cloven, wœven, shroven, choscn, frozen.*

Participle.

A Participle is a Word partly like a Verb, and partly like a Noun.

Participle signifies a Partaking Word, being so named, because it partakes of some of the Properties of two Parts of Speech, *Verb* and *Noun*. For it signifies *To do, To suffer, or To be*, and implies Time, as a Verb does; and it must be apply'd to a Substantive, like a Noun Adjective.

All Participles may be used either of Past, Present, or Future Time.

There are five Participles; one form'd of the Present Tense, and another of the Preter-perfect Tense in each Voice; as, *Loving, Being loved, Having loved, Having been loved.* And the Single or Principal Participle Passive; as, *Loved.*

The single Participle Passive is by some call'd the Formative Passive Participle, because it forms the whole Passive Voice being join'd with the Verb *am*. It is commonly the same Word that is used in the Preter-perfect Active: as, *Loved, taught, seen*, from *I have loved, I have taught, I have seen*. Except. *I am contented* or *content*, from *I have contented*; *I am held* or *holden*, from *I have held*; *I am hurt*, from *I have hurt* or *hurted*; *I am gotten, forgotten*, from *I have got* or *gotten, forgot* or *forgotten*.

¶ The Participle in *ing*, and the single Participle Passive are often changed into Nouns Adjectives.

Participles become Nouns Adjectives, when they have no respect to Time; as, *A knowing Man. A becoming Dress. A learned Book.*

There are three Marks of a Participle's being chang'd into a Noun Adjective.

1. If it stands (or may stand) before the Substantive; as, *A learned Man.*

2. If

2. If it may be compared ; as, *Learned, learner or more learned, learnedest, most learned or very learned.*

3. If it is compounded with a Preposition, that the Verb it comes from, cannot be compounded with ; as, *unbecoming, unseem, unadvised, disaffected.*

. Adverb.

An Adverb is a Word joined to a Verb or Noun, to signify some Circumstance, or Quality thereof. As, *He must live well, who would die well, Sel. Prov. p. 87.*

It is sometimes joined to another Adverb ; as, *soon enough, if well enough. A little too late, is too late. Sel. Prov. p. 40.*

¶ The chief Significations of Adverbs.

1. Time ; as, *When, then, now, to day, yesterday, to morrow, formerly, long ago, long since, oft, often, seldom, always, ever, never, already, again, yet, still, by and by, hitherto, heretofore, hereafter, afterwards, once, twice, thrice, long, till, until, while, late, lately, at once.*

2. Place ; as, *Where, here, there, elsewhere, somewhere, no where, every where, hither, thither, whither, hitherto, back, again, hence, thence, whence, away, upwards, downwards, forward, backward, hard by, near, together, asunder, alone, apart, off.*

3. Quality ; as, *Well, ill, low, wisely, foolishly, equally, alike, so, thus, otherwise, rather.*

4. Quantity ; as, *Much, little, enough, almost, wholly, altogether, scarcely, only, but, partly, too, very, far, by far. To which may be added the Negatives, Not, no, not at all, &c.*

5. Order ; as, *First, secondly, thirdly, &c. Next, lastly, at last, at length.*

6. Certainty or Uncertainty ; as, *Verily, truly, indeed, certainly, undoubtedly, perhaps, peradventure, possibly, probably.*

7. Some are Interrogatives, or Indefinites ; as, *why, wherefore, when, where, whither, how, &c.*

When these are Indefinites (*i. e.* when they do not ask a Question) they seem to have more of the nature of Conjunctions,

junctions, than of Adverbs. There is a great Affinity between Adverbs and Conjunctions, and Words do sometimes partake of the Properties of both Parts, so may be refer'd to either.

Adverbs derived from Adjectives that are compared, do likewise commonly form Comparison. As, *Hardly* (from *Hard*), *hardlier* or *more hardly*, *hardliest* or *most hardly*.

Irregular Comparisons.

Positive.	Compar.	Superl.	Posir.	Compar.	Superl.
<i>Well</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>best</i>	<i>Much</i>	<i>more</i>	<i>most</i>
<i>Ill</i>	<i>worse</i>	<i>worst</i>	<i>Little</i>	<i>less</i>	<i>least.</i>

¶ Adverbs and Prepositions are often put to Verbs to make up their Signification; as, *To turn back, to turn again, to turn aside, to leave off, to give over, to give out, to put by, to go on, &c.*

¶ It is observable, that an Adverb signifies as much as a Preposition and its Case together. As, *Now*, is as much as, *At this time*; *Then*, *At that time*; *Where*? *In what place*? &c.

Most English Adverbs, besides what have been enumerated above, (as also some of them), are form'd from Adjectives by adding *ly*; as, *badly, wisely, learnedly, &c.*

Conjunction.

A Conjunction is a Word that serves to join Sentences or Parts of Sentences together.

Conjunctions are;

- I. Copulative. *And, Nor* and *Neither*, (for *And* not).
- II. Disjunctive. *Or, either, nor, neither, whether.*

Copulatives join both the Words and Sense; Disjunctives to join the Words as not to join the Sense.

To these two Heads all others may be reduced.

I. To the former may be referr'd all such as import Agreement and Consistency between the Things they join, or their Dependence on one another. Which are,

1. Enforcing or Explaining; as, *Also, likewise, too, besides, moreover, again, further, to wit, namely, even, as, as if, as it were, so, thus, whether whether or no.*

2. Conditional; as, *If, so that, so, provided.*

3. Causal. *For, because, that, lest, since, seeing, for as much as,*

4. Inferring; as, *Therefore, wherefore, so, so that, then.*

II. To the latter Head may be referr'd such as import a Difference and Disagreement between the Things join'd, viz. such as imply Excepting, Opposing, Distinguishing, or the like. As, *But, except, excepting, yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless, however, though (tho'), although, than, much less, at least, whereas.*

Several of these here reckon'd among the Conjunctions, may also (perhaps as well) be called Adverbs.

Preposition.

A Preposition is a Word set before other Words, either to govern them; as, *Of Men:* or else in Composition with them; as, *Unwise.*

The Words that Prepositions govern, are Nouns or Pronouns Substantive or Participials, which are called their Cases.

II Prepositions that govern Words are these; *Of, to, unto, in, into, for, from, with, by, at, on, upon, out of, about, above, after, among, against, below, before, behind, beneath, beside, between, beyond, near, nigh, over, till, until, towards, through, under, within, without, concerning, according to.*

Some

Some of these are sometimes also set before Words in Composition ; as, *withstand, inlet, overflow, undertake, forswear.*

But they are set after the Adverbs *here, there, where, hither, whither*, in Composition ; as, *heretof, hereto, hereby, herewith, hitherto, &c.*

¶ Prepositions used in Composition.

1. English, *Mis, en, un, up, under* ; as, *mif-take, en-able, un-able, up-hold, under-take.*

2. Latin, *Ab, abs, ad, con, (co,) de, ex, di, dis, in, ob, per, pre, pro, re, sub, sus, trans, inter, &c.* As, *Ab-use, abs-tain, ad-orn, con-tain, co-beirs, de-face, ex-act, di-gress, dis-like, in-sight, ob-serve, per-use, pre-sume, pro-spect, re-sume, sub-urbs, sus-tain, trans-act, inter-est.*

When Prepositions are put without a Case after them, they become Adverbs. As, *set your Affections on things above, and not on things below.*

Interjection.

An Interjection is a Word standing by it self, and implying a whole Sentence.

Assenting ; *Yes, yea, I.* Dissenting ; *No, nay.* Shewing, *Lo.* Silencing, *Sr.* Contemning ; *Tush, Pish, Fie.* Lamenting, *Alas ! Ah ! Ob ! &c.*

To this Class is usually added also *O*, which is either express'd or understood before every Vocative Case ; as, *O Lord, O Man.*

Syntax or Construction of Words.

Construction is the joining of Words in Sentences ; which is done either by way of Agreement, or of Government.

1. Agreement.

There are 3 Agreements (or Concords).

1. Of the Verb with its Nominative Case.

2. Of the Adjective w. Substantive.

C 2

3. Of

3. Of the Relative with its Antecedent

The first Agreement or Concord.

Rule I. The Verb is of the same Number and Person with its Nominative Case. As, *I write, thou writest, he writes, they write* : Not *I writest, thou writes, he write, we writest, or we writes.*

Rule II. Two Nominative Cases tho' Singular will have a Verb Plural, because two Singulars are equivalent to a Plural. As, *Wine and Youth are fire upon fire. Ignorance and Prosperity make Men bold and confident.* Select. Prov. p. 27.

Rule III. When the Nominative Singular signifies a Multitude, the Verb may be Plural ; as, *Part of the Men were slain, part were taken. The Horse were routed.*

The Nominative Case is set after the Verb or after the Sign of the Verb in some particular Cases ; viz.

1. When a Question is asked ; as, *Seest thou ? Dost thou see ?*

2. When the Verb is of the Imperative Mood ; as, *See thou. Do thou see.*

3. When the Conjunction *if*, is understood ; as,

*Could we forbear Dispute, and practise Love,
We shou'd agree, as Angels do above.* Waller.

4. When *nor* or *neither* stands before the Verb ; as, *Neither will I, nor can I do it.*

¶ Also sometimes when *There, Then, Thus, This, Therefore*, or the like, stands before the Verb ; as, *There was one ; Then answered Peter ; Thus saith the Lord ; This did not Abraham.* And generally when any Word that ought to come after the Verb is placed before it ; As,

Blessed is he that considereth the poor, the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble, Psal. 41. 1.

Righteous art thou, O Lord ; and upright are thy Judgments, Psal. 119. ver. 137.

By Pride cometh contention ; but with the well-advised is wisdom, Prov. 13. 10.

By Humility and the Fear of the Lord^s are^s Riches, and Honour, and Life, Prov. 22. 4.

Great Peace^s have^s they which love thy Law, Psal. 119. 165.

Rule IV. The Nominative to an Imperative Verb is most commonly understood; as, *Be not wise in thine own Eyes; fear the Lord, and depart from Evil*, Prov. 3. 7. [For *Be not thou, fear thou, depart thou.*]

Rule V. The Infinitive Mood has an Accusative Case before it instead of the Nominative. As, *I have set^s thee^s to be a light to the Gentiles*, Act. 13. 47. *He hath made^s him^s to be Sin for us, who knew not Sin*, 2 Cor. 5. 21.

The second Agreement.

Rule VI. The Adjective (whether Noun, Pronoun, or Participle) must be always apply'd to its Substantive, and is of the same Number with it. As, *This Man, These Men.*

All English Adjectives, besides these two, *This* and *These*, are the same in both Numbers, so cannot be made to disagree with their Substantives.

Note. The Adjective is often parted from its Substantive by the Verb *am*, or another Verb absolute; as, *Favour is^s deceitful, and^s beauty is^s vain. Thou shalt not go^s unpunished.*

Rule VII. Adjectives signifying Quantity are often chang'd into Substantives; as, *Many have too much, but nobody has enough. Cataline had enough of Wit and Talkativeness, but little of Wisdom, and less of Virtue. So much of Passion, so much of nothing to the purpose.* Sel. Prov. p. 101.

Rule VIII. When *Men* or *People* is the Substantive, it is often understood, and the Adjective put Substantively; as, *The good love the good*, [i. e. *Good People.*] *All love themselves better than others*, [i. e. *All People.*] *Than other People.*] *The absent are always in fault.* Sel. Prov. p. 57.

The third Agreement.

Rule IX. The Relative Pronoun must be always apply'd to its Antecedent, and is of the same Number and Person with it. As, *Happy is the Man that findeth wisdom, and she Man that getteth understanding, Prov. 3. 13.*

Blessed are they, which are persecuted for righteousness sake, Matth. 5. 10. Hail, thou that art highly favoured, Luk. 1. 28. Our Father, which art in Heaven. Thou which teachest another, teachest thou not thyself? Rom. 2. 21.

Note. The Antecedent is a Substantive aforegoing, to which the Relative refers, and is commonly the Word immediately before it.

Rule X. The Relative is often understood. As, *Here's the Book we wanted, [i. e. which we wanted.]*

Prosperity is the worst Enemy Mankind has, [i. e. That Mankind has.] Sel. Prov. 1. 24.

*Those Heav'n defends, from Danger are secure;
And those it fights for, are of Conquest sure.*

[i. e. Those whom.] King Arthur. Book 6.

Rule XI. Two Antecedents (tho' Singular) make the Relative of the Plural Number. *Adam and Eve, who were our first Parents, brought in Sin and Death. We renounce the World, the Flesh, and the Devil, which are our Spiritual Enemies.*

Rule XII. The Antecedent is sometimes included in a Pronoun Adjective Possessive; as, *This is my Book, who bought it long since.*

Rule XIII. An Infinitive Mood, a whole Sentence, or some Part of a Sentence, may be put instead of the Nominative Case to the Verb, the Substantive to the Adjective, or the Antecedent to the Relative. As, *To be contented is Riches. To be contented is good. I advise you to be contented, which is the best Riches.*

There are also three other Agreements:

1. Between two Substantives put together by Apposition.
2. Between two Substantives on each side the Verb *am*, &c.
3. Between two like Parts of Speech coupled by Conjunctions.

Rule XIV. 1. One Substantive is put to another by Apposition, when they both speak of one thing. As, *Paul an Apostle of Jesus Christ*. Here *Apostle* is put to *Paul*, and *Christ* to *Jesus* by Apposition.

¶ **Note 1.** Apposition is the putting of a second Substantive to a former without any Connexion.

¶ **Note 2.** A Substantive put to another by Apposition, must be accounted of the same Case with it, and they both stand as one single Word in the Sentence.

¶ **Note 3.** Sometimes three or more Substantives are so put to one another; as, *I believe in God, the Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven and Earth: And in Jesus Christ, His only Son, our Lord*.

¶ **Note 4.** An Infinitive Mood or Part of a Sentence is often so put to the Pronoun Substantive *It*: as, *It is great Wisdom to forget Injuries*. Where [*to forget Injuries*] is put to [*It*] by Apposition, and they both stand as one Nominative Case to the Verb [*is*.]

Rule XV. 2. The Substantive after the Verb *am*, or *become*; and certain Verbs Passives, as, *I am made*, *I am called*, and the like, or their Participles, is of the same Case with the Substantive before it. As, *I am he*; *I being he*, *I know thee to be him*.

Rule XVI. 3. Like Parts of Speech, coupled by the Conjunctions *and*, *or*, *nor*, *than*, *but*, *except*, *as*, stand in the same Place and Relation to other Words in the Sentence (i. e. come before or after the same Words, &c.) As, *Riches and Virtue do not often keep one another company*. Here *Riches* and *Virtue* stand both before the Verb *do keep*.

Conseillarie 1. Substantives so coupled are of the same Case; as, *I and thou agree*: Not *I and thee*. *He said it to them and us*: Not *to them and we*. *Thou shalt have none other Gods but me*.

Confessarie 2. Verbs so coupled are of the same Number, Person, and Mood. As, *He that confesseth and forsaketh his Sins shall find mercie.* 'Tis better to please a Foe than to anger him.

¶ *Note.* The Potential Mood may be coupled with the Indicative, because the Signs, *may, can, &c.* are really Indicative Verbs. As, *I can and will, I did not nor could I, &c.*

*For God our Folly and our Rashness knows,
And can our secret Wickedness expose:
He can discover all our guilty Thoughts,
And tho' we hide them will reveal our Faults.*
Blackmore, Job. p. 44.

Government.

Rule XVII. Verbs Actives with their Participles, and Participials, govern a Substantive after them which is called their *Accusative Case*. As, *To fear* ^b God, *Fearing* ^b God, *By* ^a *fearing* ^b God.

¶ *Note.* The Accusative Case is sometimes placed before the Verb contrary to the natural Order; as, *Him only shalt thou* ^a *serve*, Luk. 4. 8. *Him* ^b God ^a *raised up the third Day*, Acts 10. 40. *The poor* ^a *always ye* ^a *have with you, but* ^b *me ye* ^a *have not always*, Job. 12. 8.

Rule XVIII. The Verbs *ask, teach, and hear*, govern two Accusative Cases; as, *I* ^a *ask* ^b *thee* ^b *a question.* *I* ^a *teach* ^b *thee* ^b *Grammar.* *I* ^a *hear* ^b *thee* ^b *a Lesson.*

¶ *Note.* When the Verb Active governs two Accusative Cases, the Verb Passive may govern one; as, *Thou art* ^b *taught* ^b *Grammar by me.*

Rule XIX. Prepositions govern a Substantive (Noun, Pronoun, or Participial) after them. As, *Glory* ^a *to* ^b *God* ^a *in* ^b *the highest, and* ^a *on* ^b *Earth* *Peace, God will* ^a *towards* ^b *Men,* Luk. 2. 14. *God* ^a *with* ^b *us.* *A good Wife commands* ^a *by* ^b *obeying.* Sol. Prov. p. 76.

*So Heav'n to make Men good does Grace bestow;
And then rewards them* ^a *for* ^b *their being* *sc,*

Blackmore, P. Arthur,

Rule XX,

Rule XX. The Preposition *Of* is often supply'd by *s* or *es* tack'd to the Substantive; as, *God's Word*, [i. e. *The Word of God*]; Or to a Word put in Apposition with the Substantive; as, *Queen Ann's Vertues*, [i. e. *The Vertues of Queen Ann*]; Or to a Word added to the Substantive to limit or explain it; as, *The Queen of Great Britain's Forces*, [i. e. *The Forces of the Queen of Great Britain.*]

When the Substantive ends in *s*, as being Plural, the additional *s* is commonly left out; as, *Kings Daughters were among thy honourable Women*; i. e. *The Daughters of Kings*, Psal. 45. 9. But if the Substantive be Singular ending in *s*, *es* is always sounded, tho' it be omitted in Writing; as, *Thomas Book*, *Tacitus History*; which we read, *Thomas's Book*, *Tacitus's History*. Some choose to write *s* with an Apostrophus thus, *Thomas's Book*.

¶ **Note.** The Preposition may be set at the End of the Clause, when it governs a Relative, Interrogative, or Indefinite; as, *Building is a Word which Men pay dear for*, i. e. [for which]. Ital. Proverb. *What Book are you reading in? Whom do you speak to?*

With so transplac'd may have *all* added to it; as, *The Sword, which he is girded withal.*

The Government of the Infinitive Mood.

Rule XXI. The Infinitive Mood is governed of a former Verb, Participle, or Participial; as, *I^a desire^b to learn*; *One^a desiring^b to learn*; *In^a desiring^b to learn*. Thou, even thou^a art^b to be feared, Psal. 76. 7.

Rule XXII. A Noun Adjective and a Noun Substantive may have an Infinitive Mood after it; as, *Desirous^a to learn*; *Worthy^a to die*. *A desirous^a to learn*; *Unkindness^a to die*.

Rule XXIII. The Infinitive Mood is also governed of a Preposition express'd or understood like a Noun Substantive; as, *About^a to go*; *About^a to write*; *The Thief cometh not, but^a for^b to steal*, Job. 10. 10. *Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it Holy*, [i. e. *for^b to keep*] Exod. 20. 8.

Thus

*Thus when two Brethren Strings are set alike,
To sound them both, but one of them we strike.*
[i. e. for to sound.] Cowley.

So Heav'n to make Mm good does Grace bestow ;
[i. e. for to make.]

The Infinitive, seems really to be govern'd of a Preposition understood many times when it follows a Noun or Verb ; as, *There was none to help* ; i. e. for to help. *There is a time [to] to weep, and a time [to] to laugh.* *He came [for] to see.* *Men are prone [for] to be angry.* *Subjects are bound [to] to obey.* Nevertheless it is sufficient for the Learner in these Cases to suppose it govern'd of the Noun or Verb.

Rule XXIV. Words signifying Price or Value, Weight, Quantity of Time, The Measure of Space or Distance, or of any Length, Breadth, Thickness, Height, or Depth, are commonly put without a Preposition, or any other Word whereof they may be govern'd. As, *It cost a Crown.* *It is worth a Shilling.* *Jacob served seven years for Rachel.* Gen. 29. 20.

Independent Clauses.

Rule XXV. A Vocative Case is not govern'd of any Word ; , *Sir, Madam, Lord, O Lord.*

Rule XXVI. A Noun or Pronoun is often put * absolute with a Participle in *ing* ; *The King coming, the Enemies fled.* Where *King* is put absolute with *coming*. So, *The King being come, the Enemies fled.*

Note 1. The Pronoun so put is always of the first Case ; as, *I coming,* not *Me coming.*

Note 2. The Participle may be varied by the Verb with *when, while, whilst, after, if, &c.* as, *The King coming,* i. e. *when the King came.* *I being come,* i. e. *after I was come.*

* That is without any Word whereof it may be govern'd.

Figures

Figures of Syntax.

Ellipsis.

Rule XXVII. Ellipsis is the leaving out of a Word or Words necessary to a full Construction; as, *At St. Pauls,* [for *At St. Paul's Church.*] *Thou writest better than I,* [i. e. *better than I writte.*] *There have liv'd fewer Friends on Earth than Kings,* [i. e. *than there have liv'd Kings.*] *Cowley.* *The Man I spoke of,* [i. e. *whom I spoke of.*] *To do always that is righteous in thy sight,* [i. e. *that which is, &c.*] *'Tis horribly dangerous to sleep near the Gates of Hell,* [i. e. *near &c.*] *Ital. Prov.*

A little wit, A little pains, [i. e. *of wit, of pains.*]

¶ This Figure is very usual in our Language, but more especially in the following Cases,

1. The Sign *To* is omitted before the Infinitive Mood after some certain Verbs, viz. *Must, let, bid, see, hear, perceive, find, dare,* and the like; as, *I must love; I must have seen it; I dare say; Let, bid, see, hear them speak;* [for *to love, to have seen, to say, to speak.*]

2. The Conjunction *That* is frequently left out after all Verbs that import speaking, Perception, or Cogitation: As, *Why didst thou not tell me she was thy Wife?* [for *that she was*], *Ger. 22. 13. I tell you, [that] I know you not whence ye are, Luk. 13. 27. I believe [that] Jesus Christ is the Son of God, Act. 8. 37. If the World hate you, ye know [that] it hated me before it hated you, Job. 15. 18. Every one thinks [that] he has more than his Share of Brains. Sel. Prov. p. 39.*

3. The Preposition *To* is usually left out after the Verbs, † *Give, restore, pay, promise, owe, tell, shew, cost,* and the like: as, *Give us this Day our daily bread,* [for *to us.*] *Tell me how you live, and I will tell you how you will die. Sel. Prov. p. 32. Also after Like, near, nigh, &c. as, Like me. [i. e. to me]*

Also before home; as, He went home.

† Except when the Case govern'd of *To* is not placed immediately after such Words, for then *To* is commonly express'd; as, *Give the Book to me.*

4. The

4. The Prepositions *On* and *In* are left out before Words of Time ; as, *The third Day he rose again from the dead,* [i. e. *on the third Day.*] *Once a Year,* [i. e. *in a Year.*]

5. The Preposition *By* before Words signifying the Measure of exceeding ; as, *It is much better,* [for *by much.*]

6. The Preposition *Of* after *half* ; as, *Half a Year,* [for *Half of a Year.*]

7. The Preposition *For* in such Expressions as these, *A Penny a Day, a Penny a Man,* [i. e. *A Penny for a Day, &c.*]

8. The Words *By how much, by so much* are commonly left out before Comparatives ; as, *The more you think of dying, the better you will live,* [i. e. *By how much the more, by so much the better.*] *Sol. Prov. p. 15. The fewer Hours a Man sleeps, the more he lives,* *Ibid. p. 78. The better a Man is, the more difficultly does he suspect others to be bad.*

Several other Instances of Ellipsis have been observ'd above ; as, Rule x, xxiii, xxiv, &c. And many more might be given ; but I suppose these may be sufficient.

Rule XXVIII. Pleonasm is when Words are put in that are superfluous either in respect of the Sense or the Construction. As, *I saw it with my own eyes.* Where the Words [*with my own Eyes*] might be spared.

He who lies long in Bed, his Estate pays for it, [for *His Estate pays for it, who lies, &c.*] *Select. Prov. p. 70. The Lord, he is the God, 1 Kings 18. 39. They that dwell in the Land of the shadow of Death, upon them hath the light shined,* [for, *upon them that dwell in the Land, &c. hath the light shined,*] *Isa. 9. 2. The Blessing of the Lord, it maketh rich, Prov. 10. 22.*

Note. The small (a) and (b) above the Line are to shew the Dependance of Words upon each other ; the Words mark'd with (b) depending upon those mark'd with (a),

An Exemplification of Parsing English.

*He, that hereafter to repent intends,
Is like some Fool, that at a River stands
Waiting till all the Stream shall past be gone ;
Which runs, and still for ever will run on.*

He] is a Pronoun Substantive, thus declined; Sing. *He*, *Him*. Plur. *They*, *Them*. It is the Nominative Case before the Verb *is*.

That] is a Pron. Relative, of the Singular Number, and Third Person, agreeing with the Antecedent *He*; Rule IX. and is the Nom. Case before the Verb *intends*.

Intends] is a Verb thus declined in the three principal Tenses; *I intend*, *intended*, *have intended*. It is of the Indic. Mood, Pres. Tense, Sing. Number, Third Person, and agrees with the Nom. Case *That*. Rule I.

To repent] is a Verb thus declined, *I repent*, *repented*, *have repented*. It is of the Infinitive Mood, Pres. Tense; and is govern'd of the former Verb *intends*. Rule XXI.

Hereafter] is an Adverb of Time.

L] is a Verb Substantive thus declined, *I am*, *I was*, *I have been*. It is of the Indic. Mood, Pres. Tense, Sing. N. third Pers. and agrees with the Nom. Case *He*. Rule I.

Like] is a Noun Adjective, and belongs to the Subst. *He*. Rule VI.

Some] is a Pron. Adjective, and belongs to the Subst. *Fool*. Rule VI.

Fool] is a Noun Subst. thus declined; Sing. *Fool*. Plur. *Fools*. It is govern'd of the Prep. *To* understood. Rule XXVII. 3.

That] is a Pron. Rel. of the Sing. Number, agreeing with the Antecedent *Fool*. It is the Nom. Case before the Verb *stands*.

Stands] is a Verb thus declined, *I stand*, *I stood*, *I have stood*. It is of the Indic. Mood, Pres. Tense, Sing. N. Third Pers. and agrees with the Nom. Case *that*. Rule I.

At] is a Preposition.

A River] is a Noun Subst. of the Sing. Number govern'd of the Prep. *at*. Rule XIX.

Waiting] is a Participle, and agrees with the Subst. *Fool*. Rule IV.

Till] is an Adverb of Time.

All] is a Noun Adj. of the Sing. Number agreeing with the Subst. *Stream*. Rule VI.

The Stream] is a Noun Subst. of the Sing. Number, the Nominative Case before the Verb *shall be gone*.

Shall be gone] is a Verb, thus declined ; *I go, I went, I am gone or have gone.* It is of the Subjunctive Mood, Future Perf. Tense, Sing. Number, Third Perf. agreeing with the Nom. Case *the stream.* Rule I.

Past] is an Adverb of Place.

Which] is a Pron. Rel. of the Sing. Number, Third Perf. and agrees with the Antecedent *Stream* ; Rule IX. and is the Nom. Case to the Verb *runs.*

Runs] is a Verb thus declined ; *I run, I ran, I have or am run.* It is of the Indic. Mood, Pres. Tense, Sing. Num. Third Perf. agreeing with the Nom. Case *which.* Rule I.

And] is a Conjunction Copulative.

Still] is an Adverb of Time.

For ever] is an Adv. of Time.

Shall run on] is a Verb of the Indic. Mood, Future Tense, Sing. Number, Third Perf. and agrees with the Nom. Case *which.* Rule I.

On] is an Adverb;

Select Proverbs.

I. *Italian, Sp. Spanish, F. French, Sc. Scotch, B. British.*

God, Religion, Vertue, Good Life, &c.

GOD stays long, but strikes at last. B.

Prayer and Provender never hinder a Journey. Sp.

'Tis the wisest Thing in the World to be Good. F.

He who lives well, sees afar off.

An ill Life, an ill End. Sc.

He must live well, who would dye well. F.

Tell me how you live, and I will tell you how you shall die. I.

A young Saint, an old Saint ; a young Devil, an old Devil.

The

The more you think of Dying, the better you will Live. *I.*
 He lives long enough, who has lived well.
 He lives ill, who does not grow better. *F.*
 He is not Good, who does not endeavour to grow Better. *I.*
 He begins to be Bad, who takes himself to be Good. *I.*
 Hell is full of good Intentions. *I.*
 Do what you ought, and let what will come on't. *I.*
 If you do no ill, do no ill like. *Sc.*
 Never do that by your self, which you would blush to
 have known to others. *F.*
 Knavery may serve a Turn, but Honeſty is the beſt at
 the long run,
 Repentance always coſts very dear. *Sp.*
 He who reſolves to amend has God on his ſide. *Sp.*

Charity.

Giving to the Poor leſſens no Man's Store. *Sp.*
 The Hand that gives, gathers. *B.*
 He who gives Alms, makes the beſt Uſe of his Money.
 Do your ſelf a Kindneſs, Sir, *i. e.* Give me an Alms. *The*
Beggars Phraſe. I.
 He that does a Kindneſs to a Good Man, does a greater
 to himſelf. *I.*
 All Worlily Joys are leſs than that of doing Kindneſſes.
 Mercy alone makes us like to God. *I.*
 Alms-giving never makes any Man Poor, nor Robbery
 Rich, nor Proſperity Wiſe.

Anger, Patience, Forgiveneſs, &c.

Anger ſoon dies with a Good Man.
 He is a Fool, who cannot be Angry; but he is a Wiſe
 Man, who will nor.
 So much of Paſſion, ſo much of nothing to the Purpoſe.
 Always reſuſe the Advice that Paſſion gives.
 Neither ſay nor do that thing which Anger prompts you to.
 He who has no Patience, has Nothing. *F.*
 To forget a Wrong, is the beſt Revenge.
 Forgive others Faults, but not your own. *I.*
 He is a Wiſe Man, who can make a Friend of a Foe. *Sc.*

Self-love, Self-conceit, Self-will.

Self-love is a Mote that is in every Man's Eye.

A Man's own Opinion is never in the wrong. *I.*

Every Man is a Fool in another Man's Opinion. *Sp.*

He is the wisest Man, who does not think himself to be so. *F.*

He who will have no Judge but himself, condemns himself. *I.*

Will is the Cause of Woe.

He who will not be advised, cannot be helped.

God has provided no Remedy for Obstinacy.

Speech.

Good Words cost Nought.

A Good Word is as soon said, as a Bad one.

Civil Language never hurts the Tongue. *F.*

A Sober Man, a soft Answer. *B.*

No Wisdom to Silence. *B.*

Little said, soon amended.

The wisest Man speaks the least. *F.*

A Fool's Bolt is soon shot.

Lying.

One Lye draws ten more after it. *I.*

Speak Truth, and shame the Devil.

Shew me a Lyar, and I will shew you a Thief.

I heard one say so, is half a Lye. I.

None but Fools or Knaves go by *Hear-say*.

Slander, Detraction, Censuring.

Speaking ill of others breeds nothing but Mischief. *F.*

Ill Will never said well.

Lay your Hand upon your own Heart, and you will not speak ill of others. *F.*

Either say Nothing of the Absent, or speak like a Friend. *I.*

It

It is a Sin to lye on the Devil. *Sc.*

Speak well of your Friend, of your Enemy neither well nor ill. *I.*

Improve rather by other Mens Faults, than censure them. *Sp.*

If every Man would mend one, we should all be mended.

The Absent are always in Fault. *Sp.*

Pride.

Of all Faults Pride is least perceived in one's self. *F.*

Humility is the most certain Character of a true Christian. *F.*

Pleasure, Intemperance.

Fly the Pleasure that will bite to Morrow.

From a short Pleasure comes a Long Repentance. *F.*

Few die of Hunger, an hundred thousand of Surfeits. *Sp.*

Diligence, Industry, Idleness.

Heaven is not to be had by bare Wishes.

Help thy self, and God will help thee. *Sp.*

God guards him, who guards himself. *Sp.*

A Man may be Rich by chance, but never Wise or Good without taking pains for it.

Keep your Shop, and your Shop will keep you.

Working in your Calling, is half Praying. *I.*

By doing Nothing we learn to do Ill. *I.*

The Devil tempts others, an Idle Person tempts the Devil.

The fewer Hours a Man sleeps, the more he lives. *Sp.*

He who lies long in Bed, his Estate feels it.

He that does not rise betimes never does a good Days Work. *I.*

He who rises betimes, has something in his Head.

A work ill done, must be twice done. *B.*

That which is well done, is twice done.

Frugality.

Frugality is the first Step towards Riches. *I.*
 A Penny spared is twice got.
 He that does not value a Farthing, will never be worth one. *I.*

Wit, Wisdom, Folly.

Wit is Folly, unless it be in a wise Man's keeping.
 One Ounce of Discretion is worth a Pound of Wit.
 All the Wit in the World is not in one Head. *I.*
 Supposing is not Knowing. *Sp.*
 If Things were to be done twice, all would be wise.
 Play not with a Man till you hurt him, nor Jest till you shame him. *I.*
 Too much Cunning undoes. *B.*
 Beware of *Had-I wist*.
It may be, is the Hope of Fools. *Sp.*
 A Fool is always beginning. *F.*
 It is better to Please a Fool, than to Anger him.

Company.

Tell me with whom you keep Company, and I'll tell you what you do. *I.*
 Keep Company with Good Men, and you'll encrease their Number. *I.*
 Go not to Hell for Company.
 Keep Company with the Good, and fall not out with the Bad. *I.*

Afflictions.

No Evil happens to us, but what comes for our Good. *Sp.*
 Compare your Troubles with other Mens, and they will seem less. *Sp.*
 A Good Wife by Obeying Governs. *Sp.*

